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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY CLEMENTINA RIND.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3*s.* the first Week and 2*s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Dispatch.

LONDON, *May* 4, 1774.

MRS. RIND,

BE pleased, through the channel of your paper, to communicate to ALL AMERICA, that it has been the subject of deliberation in the cabinet here to take away from *every* colony the right of representation; and it may be relied on, as a *fact*, that this measure is next to be carried into execution by act of parliament, and that all the colony assemblies will be annihilated, if the Boston port bill, the bill for depriving the Massachusetts Bay colony of the charter, and the *murther bill*, as it is called here, are patiently submitted to. This, you may be assured, is TRUTH.

The BRITISH AMERICAN.

NUMBER VII.

FRIENDS, FELLOW CITIZENS, and COUNTRYMEN,

THE true state of your case is now fully before you, and the questions naturally resulting from it for your determination are,

1st QUESTION. Will you acknowledge that the British parliament have a right to make laws to bind you? Or will you, from a dread of the consequences of an opposition, submit to those laws?

2d QUESTION. If you are determined not to submit, what mode of opposition will you adopt as the most rational and effectual to shake off the jurisdiction usurped over you?

These questions require the coolest attention and the most deliberate wisdom to determine on, a steady and unshaken intrepidity to carry the resolutions you form on them into execution; resolutions which will, in all human probability, preserve or sink the greatest empire in the world, and extend happiness or misery to myriads of millions yet unborn.

With regard to the first question, if you really think that the British parliament have a right to make any laws whatsoever to bind you, give up the matter, and submit to slavery at once; for the distinction between the right of taxation and that of regulating trade is merely nominal, and not worth contending for, since a regulation of trade can as easily restrain you from manufacturing the smallest article for your own use as it hath already prevented you from erecting slitting mills; can as easily strip you of every shilling of your property as it hath already rendered useless the whole property of the town of Boston; can deprive you of your liberty by subjecting you to new modes of trial, and erecting courts of admiralty, invested with powers unknown to the constitution, and can sacrifice your lives, by marking you out for slaughter to a licentious soldiery, who are to be rescued from the justice of the country offended, and to be carried to England, with a certainty of being screened, and with a hope, if not with a promise, of being rewarded for the murthers they are to commit in America.

But still if your ancestors unthinkingly placed you in this deplorable situation, and by settling in America have debased you so low as that you are become the slaves of your brethren in Britain; if the king, at the head of his respective American assemblies, no longer constitutes the supreme legislature of the colonies; if you are subject to two supreme legislatures; if the king may, at the head of his British parliament, abrogate laws, which, as the head of his American parliament, he hath assented to; revoke charters more solemnly granted than those of magna charta to Britain; deprive his American subjects of that property, which, under the faith of those charters, they have expended their best blood and treasure in acquiring; and if, to conclude all, you are to consider yourselves as dependent upon the British parliament, and have hitherto only dreamed of liberties which you had no right to enjoy; why then, my countrymen, let us patiently acquiesce in our unhappy lot, let us deprecate the wrath of the British aristocracy by instant submission, and seriously and solemnly implore the God of all mercies to inspire the minds of our lords and masters with some slight sentiments of moderation, some little degree of tenderness and compassion, towards those who were once their equals, are still their brethren, and are not conscious of having merited the base, the abject, the humiliating state, they are reduced to, or the rigorous treatment they are now suffering.

But it may be said, that though convinced that you have justice on your side, and though sensible that the jurisdiction claimed by the British parliament over you is an unjust and arbitrary usurpation of the strong over the weak, yet you are not ripe for opposition; that too feeble to resist the power of Britain, and to assert your title to freedom, you can at present only protest against the oppression, but must leave it to your growing posterity to enforce those rights, which you can only claim; if these sentiments, my countrymen, generally prevail amongst you, if in order to avoid slight, temporary evils, and imaginary consequences, you are determined only to make a shew of resistance, and if that will not induce the British parliament to withdraw her claim, to submit to that claim, and acknowledge the supremacy they contend for, let your submission be made immediately. With a good grace express contrition for your former obstinacy, humbly entreat forgiveness for what you have already done, promise implicit obedience for the future, and, if determined to submit to slavery at last, be careful how you exasperate your masters with the semblance of an opposition you do not intend to persist in; for I will venture to prophecy, that if America is not now ripe for asserting her just rights, she will be rotten before she is so.

The arbitrary laws which will be imposed upon you immediately upon your submission, the swarms of placemen and pensioners which you will be obliged to pay to enforce those laws, and the rigour with which they will be executed, by suppressing every idea of patriotism, before it can shoot up to maturity, and by stifling it in its cradle, every dawn of virtue will effectually restrain posterity from even wishing to emerge from that state of slavery, which, by being habituated to from their infancy, will at length become familiar to them.

Be not deceived by imagining that the submission of Boston to the three acts of parliament lately passed, arbitrary and humiliating as they are, is the ultimate end of the British aristocracy. No, it is only a part of the general plan they have formed for enslaving all America, by attacking each colony singly; for as every colony have refused to submit to the duty imposed upon tea, they will all, one after another, feel the resentment of, and be called upon for, the same submission to parliament, if you do not cordially unite in supporting the first sufferer. And here permit me to address myself in a particular manner to such of my countrymen whose own industry, or the frugality of their ancestors, have blessed them with immense wealth. I confess your situations are truly alarming; for as you have more to lose, so you have more to fear, than those of your fellow subjects to whom providence hath been less liberal of the goods of fortune. In as happy a state as your most sanguine wishes could have placed you, with a reasonable expectation of providing for a family deservedly dear to you, and of transmitting to your posterity those blessings of fortune, which, by tasting yourselves, you have experienced the value of, you wish not for a change. Satisfied that with your ample estates you can ward off the evils of the most arbitrary government, and that though much may be taken from you unjustly, still there will remain abundantly sufficient to supply you with all the necessaries, with all the elegances, of life; whereas, on the other hand, even a slight commotion may expose part of your wealth to the ravages of the populace, or the plunder of a licentious army, and if you are unfortunate enough to chuse the weaker party, however innate virtue may have directed your choice, you are sure to lose the whole, and, in your old age perhaps, be reduced to poverty, aggravated with the corroding reflections on the enjoyments you once possessed. You therefore endeavour to dissuade every struggle for liberty, and if you cannot accomplish this, you sagely determine, by observing a strict neutrality, to avoid giving the slightest ground of offence to either party; and this you think a *prudent* method of preserving the blessings you at present enjoy.

When Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus (says a celebrated writer) were making large strides towards overturning the constitution of Rome, the people were divided into two factions; the middling ranks, who are always the most wise and virtuous people in a state, opposed; the populace supported them; whilst the wealthy, who if they had thrown their weight into the scale, might have restrained the errors of the populace, and checked the ruinous designs of the triumvirate, observed a strict neutrality; foolishly imagining by doing so that their houses, their fishponds, their parks, their villas, and their gardens, would remain untouched, when the laws of their country were abolished; instead of which, those safest fences of every man's property were no sooner broke down, by overturning the constitution, than in the second triumvirate of Augustus, Anthony, and Lepidus, they found themselves foremost in the list of proscriptions, and a confiscation of that wealth (which they vainly imagined would have secured to them all the enjoyments of life) marked them for destruction, and deprived them of life itself; leaving to those of their rank in succeeding empires this useful lesson, *that the surest method of securing wealth in every country is to unite firmly in opposing every attempt to overturn the laws, and that the greater opulence they possess the more they are interested in preserving the liberty of the state they belong to*; because upon all occasions of this kind the old maxim, *that he that is not for us is against us*, prevails so far as to subject the wealthy neutrals, to the confiscations of which ever party gains the superiority.

Can you suppose ye sordid sons of avarice, that three millions of people will surrender their liberties without a single struggle? Or if they should, when the British aristocracy have beat down every barrier of property in America, do you really imagine that your fertile fields will escape their rapacious hands? Or that they will not find or make some pretext for sacrificing the present owner, to gratify their interested views, by dividing his spoils amongst them? If these are your sentiments, pursue the delusion, and experience the consequence. But if, on the other hand, my countrymen, all ranks of you are convinced that it is not only dangerous but absurd to subject yourselves to a double taxation, and to two supreme legislatures; if you think that your sovereign ought to be considered as supreme ruler of the whole empire, providing for the welfare of his subjects within the realm, at the head of his British parliament, and of those without, at the head of his American assemblies, by laws adapted to the local situation, and suited to the emergencies of each, and by that negative with which he is invested by the constitution, restrain the different states of his extensive dominions from enacting laws to destroy the freedom or to prejudice the interest of each other; if you are satisfied that the independence of America upon the British parliament is essentially necessary to check the growing power of aristocracy in Britain, and to restore your sovereign to that weight in the national councils which he ought to possess; if you still retain a just sense of your best birthright, *that of being governed only by such laws as you or your ancestors have or had a share in framing*; if you deem it incompatible with every idea of liberty to trust the legislative power with men you have not chosen, and who from their situation will reap the advantages, but cannot share in the inconveniencies, of the laws they make to oppress you; if you look upon slavery as the greatest evil that can possibly befal you in this world; and if reposing your trust in the supreme being, to assist a just cause, you are determined to unite firmly in asserting your native rights, coolly consider the second question: "What mode of proceeding will you adopt as the most rational and effectual to shake off the jurisdiction usurped over you?"

THREE PLANS HAVE BEEN PROPOSED TO YOU.

1st PLAN. That all the colonies in America, except New England, shall agree to pay for the tea destroyed by the people of Boston upon the repeal of the duty imposed upon that article to be paid in America, and upon the repeal of the act for shutting up the port of Boston.

2d PLAN. That you should immediately stop all exports and imports to and from Great Britain and the islands till the tea and Boston acts are repealed.

3d PLAN. That you shall absolutely determine at once that you will not in future submit to any act of the British parliament made to be executed in the colonies since the 4th of James the first; that if any judge of any court whatsoever shall presume to pronounce any judgment to enforce such acts of parliament, he shall incur the resentment of an injured people, and be treated as an enemy to America; that the judgment so pronounced by him shall be absolutely void; that the person injured by such judgment shall by force repel the execution of such judgment, and that you will, at the risk of your lives and fortunes, support him in repelling such execution.

A moment's reflection will convince you, that to pursue the first plan proposed may be productive of evil, but cannot possibly be attended with any good, consequences. Is it reasonable to imagine that the East India company intended to erect a number of booths or little grocers shops in America for the convenience of retailing their tea by the ounce? For if they only intended to deal in the wholesale way, by supplying the different stores in America; that they not only might, but actually have done, for many years, from their warehouses in Britain; it is therefore generally supposed, that the project of the East India company's sending ship loads of tea to America was concerted between the minister and them, to establish a glaring precedent of your having submitted to an internal tax, imposed upon you by the British parliament, for the sole purpose of raising a revenue, or, in case of resistance, to furnish a plausible pretext for dragooning you into obedience. If this was really the case, that company (as tools of arbitrary power) have suffered no more than they deserved, and to indemnify their losses, would only be to invite fresh injuries of the same kind. Again, as their consignees had trifled with the people of Boston till they became liable for the duty, they would add that duty to the price of their tea; and if the minister can extract the duty, and the East India company receive their price, whether the tea is destroyed by the populace of one colony, and paid for by the assemblies of the others, or whether it is purchased and consumed in the regular course of business, will be a matter of no greater concern, either to the minister, or the company, than that, in the first case, it will, by becoming the avowed act of different assemblies, be a more dangerous precedent than that of private consumption, which might be supposed to proceed from the want of virtue in a few individuals. But even supposing that the East India company were in no combination with the minister to enslave you, and that, convinced of the danger of sporting with the liberties of their fellow subjects, they are determined to relinquish their project of sending tea to America, still the plan proposed cannot be attended with any good consequences.

The British aristocracy have already proceeded too great lengths in endeavouring to enforce implicit obedience from the colonies to be diverted from their despotic views with any trifling concessions you can make, or any timid measures you can pursue. The language they now use is, that the honour of parliament is at stake, and nothing but an implicit submission to its authority, and an absolute surrender of your liberties, will preserve that honour, or, in the words of their insolent demagogue, *America is not even to be heard till she prostrates herself at their feet*; and the two acts of parliament altering the charter of New England, abrogating the rights solemnly granted by it, and instituting new modes of trial to encourage the British soldiers to murther the inhabitants of America in general, leave you no room to doubt of their hostile intentions.

Timid or temporising measures will answer no other end than to swell their pride, heighten their arrogance, and encrease their contempt of you: The first plan proposed cannot therefore be effectual to relieve us.

In my next, I shall consider whether the second can be adopted with greater propriety. I am, my countrymen,

A BRITISH AMERICAN.

The NECESSARY QUALITIES *which a man ought to have to enable him to fulfil his duty to his country in the important office of representation in the* British *parliament. Written by the celebrated* Mrs. MACAULY, *in a letter to a friend.*

WITH all that anxiety, my dear friend, which a good man feels for the distressed state of his country (though a little tinctured with the partiality of friendship) you have often importuned me to give you my opinion on the following important question: "What kind of man will it be proper to elect to the representative office in the ensuing parliament?" The man capable of performing his duty in such a trust is, I am afraid, much easier to be described than to be found. "That country of mine," says Sydney (when writing on the situation of England immediately after the restoration of the Stuart family) "is likely to be made a stage of injury; the which we hope to establish, oppressed; luxury and lewdness set up in its height; instead of the piety, virtue, sobriety, and modesty, which we hoped God, by your hands, would have introduced; the best of our nation made a prey to the worst; the parliament, the court, the army, corrupted; the people enslaved; all things vendible; no man safe, but by such evil and infamous means as flattery and bribery." This, my friend, was the description of a man, whose force of imagination, whose refined taste, whose purity of sentiment, and whose experience of better times, led him to see and describe the fallen state of his country in the strongest colours. But yet in Sydney's description we find corruption confined to the parliament, the court, and the army; but we live in times when the empire of corruption has no bounds. To the parliament, the court, and the army, we may add every corporation through the whole dominions; to every corporation, we may add, all the inhabitants which possess the country at large. The dire infection hath spread from rank to rank; it has tainted the vitals of the commonwealth, and from thence extended its putrid influence to all its members. Self-interest, that leaven which destroys the power of every good tendency in the human character, was never known, from the earliest history of men, to exist with more malignant force than in the breasts of our cotemporary countrymen. The merciless statesman, the needy placeman, the opulent landholder, the rapacious monopoliser, the extortionate retailer, feel alike its influence. Hence those powerful combinations, which, in the midst of plenty, have produced an artificial famine; hence the people are loaded by their representatives with taxes, beyond the oppressive exactions of the most powerful of their kings; hence the decay of trade; hence the almost starving condition of the middling gentry; and hence the unparallelled misery of the poor. These are causes, which united to an universal profligacy of manners, have brought us to the eve of a national bankruptcy. The parliament, who can redress such grievances, reform such manners, and save the nation from ruin, when on the brink of destruction, must be of a very different complexion from any which we have seen. It is not a common character, my friend, to whom I would give my vote on the ensuing election; no, if there be yet any means of salvation, the salvation must be effected by men whose minds are exalted above the standard of common honesty, and vulgar fears. The man sufficiently qualified for the important business of legislation must have a heart devoted to the public, and a head equal to the understanding its true interests; he must not covet a seat in parliament (either for the purposes of selfishness, or the gratifications of a vain idea of consequence) beyond the accomplishing that, which, in our present situation, is the only possible means of salvation. * He must be ready to sacrifice the size of his rent-roll to the principles of justice, and the duties of humanity. He must be capable of understanding this great truth, that every individual is interested in the prosperity of his fellow citizens, and that in a general sense, the welfare of the community at large, and the interest of the individuals who compose it, are intimately connected. He must contemn, as a base imposition on the credulity and tameness of mankind, every distinction which does not arise from the comparative degree of service an individual is enabled to perform to his country. In short, my friend, to speak in the stile of those writings you are so particularly well acquainted with, he must be a man who has added to his wisdom, virtue; to his virtue, knowledge; to his knowledge, temperance; to his temperance, charity; and to his charity, a superlative love of God and his country.

* *Annual parliaments.*

A DECLARATION *of* MARBLEHEAD *relative to the* ADDRESS *from sundry inhabitants of the town to governor* HUTCHINSON.

BE it known to the whole world, its present generation, and every future one, that the town of Marblehead, now legally assembled, pursuant to appointment, taking into consideration an address which appeared in the last Essex gazette from sundry inhabitants in this town to the late governor Hutchinson, is clearly of opinion,

I. That as the address did originate since the commencement of this meeting, and as the warrant for the meeting enabled the inhabitants to take any suitable steps upon the present critical situation of public affairs, whether by addressing, instructing, or otherwise, the addressers, by the secret and clandestine manner in which they have conducted this address, have manifested a disposition to destroy the harmony of the town in its public affairs, and thus planted the seeds of dissentions, animosities, and discords.

II. That a public address to a person just leaving a high and public office in the province, who is not only neglected by the two honourable branches of the present legislature of it, but has likewise been censured by both houses of a former assembly as an inveterate enemy to the liberties of the province, is such an indignity offered to those branches of the government as this town is in duty and gratitude bound to bear testimony against; more especially, as it conceives itself under lasting obligations to them for their steady and virtuous attachment to the liberties and true interest of the province, which they have strenuously contended for.

III. That the addressers have to the utmost of their power strengthened the hands of a subtle enemy to the province by their address, and this instrument, though but a fantastical shadow of the public respect, will be naturally improved by Mr. Hutchinson to justify his own conduct, and raise still higher the prejudices which so unjustly rage against this injured province and continent.

IV. That the address aforesaid is not only in substance exceptionable, but insulting and affrontive to this town, as the addressers first say to Mr. Hutchinson, "in your public administration we are fully convinced that the general good was the mark you ever aimed at," which, however, this town could never believe, and having been fully convinced of the contrary, hath publicly declared it; and then they go on to assert that this their sentiment is likewise the opinion of all "dispassionate, thinking men, within the circle of their observation, notwithstanding many publications would have taught the world to think the contrary;" by which paragraph this town conceives that the addressers have plainly adjudged all the inhabitants of it who are not in this their opinion, relative to Mr. Hutchinson, to be passionate, thoughtless men, and that at least nineteen twentieths of the inhabitants must fall under this indecent censure.

V. That the 33 inhabitants of this town who could publicly pass such an encomium on an opinion of their own, which appears to the town both flattering and absurd, as that "it is likewise the opinion of all dispassionate, thinking men," who could not only declare themselves and those in their opinion entitled to the characters mentioned, but that no other persons in the community of which they were a part deserving of them, and who could in the public papers appear subscribers of such a conduct, have exposed themselves to be censured by the world, as persons in this instance both vain and inattentive.

VI. That the addressers have needlessly agitated the matter of "fishermens paying hospital money," which being an affair that nearly affects many considerable towns in this province, could not with propriety have been taken up so publicly by any particular town without consulting the other towns, as it has been by the addressers; and without noticing an error in the address, Mr. Hutchinson is told by the signers "that they believe it is owing to his representation of the matter that we are hitherto free from the burthen;" by which clause the government of Great Britain may have great reason to think that a demand of hospital money from the fishery is expected here, and should the poor men, who can now scarcely support themselves and families by fishing, have an encreased burthen of hospital money brought on them hereafter, they may have great reason to condemn this imprudent measure of the addressers.

This town cannot but express, on the present occasion, a great satisfaction at the unanimity which appears in the collective body of this province with respect to its enemies; the numbers addressing Mr. Hutchinson, compared with the body of freeholders in the province, are but as a drop in the bucket. May it continue to be the fixed principle of the latter "that the persons who are declared by the righteous government of a people to be their inveterate enemies ought so to be esteemed and treated by them; and may we heartily join with our brethren in this province, in supporting the honour and dignity of our general assembly, by treating with neglect and contempt those persons who are or may be under its just censures.

The preceding is a true copy of a declaration this day unanimously voted at a legal meeting of this town, and published by its order.

MARBLEHEAD, *June* 3, 1774.

Copy, attest. BENJAMIN BODEN, Town Clerk."

LONDON, *April* 28.

ACCORDING to the latest and most authentic accounts from Constantinople, the porte continues to make the most vigorous preparations for the ensuing campaign, and will have more numerous armies in the field than heretofore.

The workmen have begun to prepare a temporary screen to be placed across Guildhall on the days of public elections, or when any common hall shall be held, to prevent all such as are not liverymen going in. There are 35 doors; on each of the doors is to be affixed the name of the company that is to enter there, and a beadle out of each livery company is to be placed, to prevent any persons going in except the liverymen of his company. The door or hatch is so contrived as to admit only one person at a time.

We hear from Chippenham that the woollen trade there, in the Devises, and all the neighbourhood, is very dead; that the journeymen clothiers, and their families, are running about the country in a most miserable condition to seek bread, which is chiefly owing to the merchants in Bristol not making the usual provision for furnishing America, being apprehensive that the proceedings of parliament will disenable the people there from paying for any more goods from England.

Extract of a letter from Norwich, *dated* April 23.

"It touches ones heart to see our misery of the poor weavers. There used to be orders from the American merchants, but those being stopped by the apprehensions of the consequences of the acts against America now going on, prevents our manufacturers from being able to employ the poor workmen."

It is said the design is laid aside of having a review of the fleet at Plymouth this summer. But Mr. Blake and others have undertaken to make a raree shew of another kind at that place. They have undertaken to sink a ship of 50 tons burthen, with a man on board her, 12 hours under water, and that by the single assistance of the man on board, to raise her at the expiration of that time. Great wages are depending upon this manœuvre, which is to be performed in a mole of the sea, opposite Mount Edgecumbe. Lord Edgecumbe has been beautifying his seat at Mount Edgecumbe, in expectation of much company upon this occasion.

The earl of Chatham is indisposed with the gout at his seat at Hayes, which has prevented his attendance in parliament.

Two more Russian men of war are arrived in Leghorn road from Paros, and they have now ten ships of war there belonging to that nation.

The last letters from Ireland bring accounts of 200 families emigrating to America, from one northern county, last month. They say if some modes of encouraging industry, and lessening the high price of provisions, do not speedily prevail, the northern parts of that kingdom will soon be depopulated.

It is a certain truth, that lord North sent a military relation of his to colonel Luttrell, about 10 days ago, to tell him, that if he presumed to enter again upon the Middlesex question in parliament, he should immediately lose his employment of ad------ g-----l for a neighbouring kingdom.

April 30. A few days ago died, near Kilkenny, in Ireland, the right honourable Somerset Hamilton Butler, earl of Carrick, and a privy counsellor in Ireland.

The right honourable the earl of Westmoreland, who died on Tuesday last, after a few hours illness, succeeded his father on November 24, 1771. He first married Augusta, daughter and coheir of lord Montague Bertie, second son of Robert duke of Ancaster, but which lady deceasing on January 3, 1766, he married, secondly, May 28, 1767, the right honourable lady Susan Gordon, sister of Alexander duke of Gordon. His lordship is succeeded by his son, who is a minor.

In the course of next month the emperor of Germany is expected at Paris, where great preparations are making for his reception. Marshal Broglio is to set out for Strasburg to receive him, where he is expected to arrive the 19th of May.

A scheme is in agitation for establishing a mint for silver coinage at New York, in America, for the better regulation of American currency, which will shortly be executed.

Hawke, the noted highwayman now in Newgate, has offered to make a discovery of a very interesting nature, provided he receives a promise of his majesty's free pardon, in case the circumstance is thought an object of importance.

The king of Prussia has notified to our ambassador at the court of Berlin that he will take off the duties upon the importation of British woollen cloths into his dominions, provided no additional duties be laid upon the importation of his linens into Great Britain. This will, it is thought, have considerable weight against the bill for the relief of the linen trade.

A gentleman arrived from Brest assures us that the French dispatched from that port, the latter end of last month, three men of war, in order to execute some secret design of importance.

By a letter received from Hamburg we are informed, that under colour of the approaching reviews, all the officers in the Prussian service have been ordered to their respective posts, and directed to keep their several corps complete, and that there are 20,000 Prussians in the dutchy of Magdeburg, but with what view they are assembled is not known.

They write from Cadiz that the Le Sereux and the Don Philip, two Spanish frigates, which had on board 4000 fire arms, and ammunition, bound for the Havannah, are foundered at sea in a gale of wind, and all their crews perished.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, *dated* April 17.

"Great preparations are making at Mount Edgecumbe, and in this dockyard, for the reception of their majesties, who are expected here in June, when a general promotion in the navy will take place. Admiral Pye, with the ships at Portsmouth, is to convoy the yachts from thence with their majesties on board. Lord Edgecumbe, who is to hoist his flag here, will receive them in the Sound, and under sail, if fine weather. It is hoped all the North America and West India ships that are relieved will be returned at this time, which will form a great fleet to attend their majesties back to Portsmouth, in which voyage the king will have an opportunity of seeing all the different evolutions of a fleet to the greatest advantage, under the directions of such brave and skilful admirals as sir Thomas Pye, lord Edgecumbe, admiral Parry, and admiral Montague, who will then be assembled, and whose brave actions, eminent services, and distinguished abilities, in the last war (if recollected) no doubt entitle them to this great honour."

On Thursday noon there was a general court of the proprietors of East India stock, at their house in Leadenhall Street, according to adjournment, for the consideration of the company's shipping, and on special affairs.

PROCEEDINGS *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS, April 29.

ORDERED in a bill to provide quarters for the officers and soldiers in his majesty's service in North America. At 3 o'clock the house went into a committee on the bill for the impartial administration of justice in the province of Massachusetts Bay in New England. No less than 15 or 16 clauses were offered, the most of which were received; so that the bill came out of the committee almost totally altered. Most of them were proposed by Mr. Wallace, and defended by him, Mr. Cowper, Mr. solicitor general, and lord North. They were strongly opposed by colonel Jennings, Mr. Sawbridge, sir George Savile, and Mr. Dowdeswell. One of them in particular was to compel justices of the peace in that country to accept of bail in charges or indictments for murder. Several of the gentlemen in opposition animadverted with great severity on this clause, as totally deviating from all rules of policy, law, or common justice. The clauses were however carried, several amendments made, the blanks filled up, and the bill ordered to be reported. The committee broke up at half after six, and the house adjourned to Monday.

To the KING's most excellent majesty.

The humble PETITION of several NATIVES of AMERICA,

SHEWETH,

THAT your majesty's petitioners are natives of your dominions in America, and bear most true and cordial allegiance to your majesty's royal person and family. That allegiance and protection being reciprocal, your petitioners look up to your majesty for protection under the common law of the land, which is their birthright. That, according to law, no man can be condemned to punishment without being called upon to answer, nor without an opportunity of hearing the evidence against him, and defending his innocence. That in violation of this law, and of every principle of natural justice, a bill is now offered for the royal assent, calculated to inflict pains and penalties with unexampled severity upon your majesty's loyal town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay; the said town being unapprised of the proceeding, and not heard in its defence. That such bill, if it receives your majesty's assent, will immediately take away from the inhabitants of the town of Boston the use of property to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds, vested in quays, wharfs, storehouses, &c. will restrain many thousands of your majesty's subjects from procuring subsistence for themselves and their families by their ordinary occupations, may endanger the community, by violent commotions from so many men rendered desperate, by being deprived of their daily bread, and, what cannot but do the last violence to the royal justice, will punish the innocent for the guilty. Your majesty's petitioners most humbly represent, that this bill is the more unjust, as the trespass it is meant to punish has not been prosecuted in the courts of common law in America, *where only, according to law and the constitution*, it is cognizable. That the interposition of this bill is as totally unnecessary as the mode of it is unjust; because your majesty's courts in America are open to the redress of any injury sustained there, and justice is so little liable to perversion, that under every impression of popular prejudice, captain Preston and others had, in this your majesty's province of the Massachusetts Bay, a fair trial and a favourable verdict. Your majesty's petitioners do therefore most humbly pray that your majesty will be most graciously pleased to suspend your royal assent to a bill calculated to condemn and punish their countrymen *unheard*, and from a precedent which will take away every security and protection, under the law, from all your majesty's subjects in America. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

From the BATH CHRONICLE, *of April* 28.

Colonel BARRE's SPEECH on lord North's motion for leave to bring in a bill empowering a governor in North America to send any officer who shall commit murder in the province to another colony, or to England, to be tried.

MR. SPEAKER,

I RISE with great unwillingness to oppose this measure in its very infancy, before its features are well formed, or to claim that attention which this house seems to bestow with so much reluctance on any arguments in behalf of America. But I must call you to witness that I have been hitherto silent, or acquiescing, to an unexpected degree of moderation. While your proceedings, severe as they were, had the least colour of foundation in justice, I desisted from opposing them; nay more: Though your bill for stopping up the port of Boston contained in it many things most cruel, unwarrantable, and unjust, yet as they were couched under those general principles of justice, retribution for injury, and compensation for loss sustained, I not only desisted from opposing, but assented to its passing. The bill was a bad way of doing what was right; but still it was doing what was right. I would not therefore by opposing it seem to countenance those violences which had been committed abroad, and of which no man disapproves more than I do.

Upon the present question I am totally unprepared; the motion itself bears no sort of resemblance to what was formerly announced; the noble lord and his friends have had every advantage of preparation; they have reconnoitred the field, and chosen their ground. To attack them in these circumstances, may, perhaps, savour more of the gallantry of the soldier than of the wisdom of the senator.

But, sir, the proposition is so glaring, so unprecedented in any former proceedings of parliament, so unwarranted by any delay, denial, or perversion of justice in America, so big with misery and oppression to that country, and with danger to this, that the first blush of it is sufficient to alarm and rouse me to opposition.

It is proposed to stigmatize a whole people as persecutors of innocence, and men incapable of doing justice; yet you have not a single fact on which to ground that imputation. I expected the noble lord would have supported this motion by producing instances of the officers of government in America having been prosecuted with unremitting vengeance, and brought to cruel and dishonourable deaths by the violence and injustice of American juries; but he has not produced one such instance; and I will tell you more, sir, he cannot produce one; the instances which have happened are directly in the teeth of his proposition. Captain Preston and the soldiers, who shed the blood of the people, were fairly tried, and fully acquitted; it was an American jury, a New England jury, a Boston jury, which tried and acquitted them. Captain Preston has, under his hand, publicly declared, that the inhabitants of the very town in which their fellow citizens had been sacrificed were his advocates and defenders. Is this the return you make them? Is this the encouragement you give them to persevere in so laudable a spirit of justice and moderation? When a commissioner of the customs, aided by a number of ruffians, assaulted the celebrated Mr. Otis in the midst of the town of Boston, and with the most barbarous violence almost murdered him, did the mob, which is said to rule that town, take vengeance on the perpetrators of this inhuman outrage against a person who is supposed to be their demagogue? No, sir, the law tried them; the law gave heavy damages against them; which the irreparably injured Mr. Otis most generously forgave upon an acknowledgment of the offence. Can you expect any more such instances of magnanimity under the principle of the bill now proposed?

But the noble lord says, "we must now shew the Americans that we will no longer sit quiet under their insults." Sir, I am sorry to say that this is declamation unbecoming the character and place of him who utters it. In what moment have you been quiet? Has not your government for many years past been a series of irritating and offensive measures, without policy, principle, or moderation? Have not your troops and your ships made a vain and insulting parade in their streets and in their harbours? It has seemed to be your study to irritate and inflame them; you have stimulated discontent into disaffection, and you are now goading that disaffection into rebellion. Can you expect to be well informed when you listen only to partizans? Can you expect to do justice when you will not hear the accused?

Let us consider, sir, the precedents which are offered to warrant this proceeding: The suspension of the habeas corpus act in 1745, the making smugglers triable in Middlesex, and the Scotch rebels in England; sir, the first was done upon the most pressing necessity, *flagrante bello*, with a dangerous rebellion in the very heart of the kingdom. The second, you well know, was warranted by the most evident facts; armed bodies of smugglers marched publicly without presentment or molestation from the people of the county of Sussex, who, even to their magistrates, were notoriously connected with them; they murdered the officers of revenue, engaged your troops, and openly violated the laws. Experience convinced you, that the juries of that, and of the counties similarly circumstanced, would never find such criminals guilty; and upon conviction of this necessity you passed the act. The same necessity justified the trial of Scotch rebels in England. Rebellion had reared its dangerous standard in Scotland, and the principles of it had so universally tainted that people, that it was manifestly in vain to expect justice from them against their countrymen. But in America not a single act of rebellion has been committed. Let the crown law officers, who sit by the noble lord, declare, if they can, that there is upon your table a single evidence of treason or rebellion in America. They know, sir, there is not one, and yet we are proceeding as if there were a thousand.

Having thus proved, sir, that the proposed bill is without precedent to support, and without facts to warrant it, let us now view the consequences it is now likely to produce: A soldier feels himself so much above the rest of mankind, that the strict hand of the civil power is necessary to controul the haughtiness of disposition which such superiority inspires. You know, sir, what constant care is taken in this country to remind the military that they are under the restraint of the civil power. In America their superiority is still greater. Remove the check of the law, as this bill intends, and what insolence and outrage may you not expect? Every passion that is pernicious to society will be let loose upon a people unaccustomed to licentiousness and intemperance. On the one hand will be a people who have been long complaining of oppression, and see in the soldiery those who are to enforce it upon them; on the other, an army studiously prepossessed with the idea of that people being rebellious, unawed by the apprehension of civil controul, and actuated by that spirit which prevails ever among the best of troops. In this situation, the prudent officer will find it impossible to restrain his soldiers or prevent that provocation which will rouze the tamest people to resistance. The inevitable consequence will be, that you will produce the rebellion you pretend to obviate.

I have been bred a soldier, have served long, I respect the profession, and live in the strictest habits of friendship with a great many officers; but there is not a country gentleman of you all who looks upon the army with a more jealous eye, or would more strenuously resist the setting them above the controul of the civil power; no man is to be trusted in such a situation. It is not the fault of the soldier, but the vice of human nature, which, unbridled by law, becomes insolent and licentious, wantonly violates the peace of society, and tramples upon the rights of human kind.

With respect to those gentlemen who are destined to this service, they are much to be pitied; it is a service which an officer of feeling and of worth must enter upon with infinite reluctance; a service, in which his only merit must be, to *bear much, and do little*. With the melancholy prospect before him of commencing a civil war, and embruing his hands in the blood of his fellow subjects, his feelings, his honour, his life, are hazarded, without a possibility of any equivalent or compensation. You may perhaps think a law, founded upon this motion, will be his protection; I am mistaken if it will. Who is to execute it? He must be a bold man indeed who makes the attempt. If the people are so exasperated that it is unsafe to bring the man who has injured them to trial, let the governor who withdraws him from justice look to himself; the people will not endure it; they would no longer deserve the reputation of being descended from the loins of Englishmen if they did endure it.

When I stand up as an advocate for America I feel myself the firmest friend of this country. We stand upon the commerce of America. Alienate your colonies, and you will subvert the foundation of your riches and your strength; let the banners of rebellion be once spread in America, and you are an undone people. You are urging this desperate, this destructive issue; you are urging it with such violence, and by measures tending so manifestly to that fatal point, that, but that a state of madness only could inspire such an intention, it would appear to be your deliberate purpose. In assenting to your late bill, I resisted the violence of America at the hazard of my popularity there; I now resist your phrenzy at the same risk here. You have changed your ground; you are becoming the aggressors, and offering the last of human outrages to the people of America, by subjecting them, in effect, to military execution. I know the vast superiority of your disciplined troops over the provincials; but beware how you supply the want of discipline by desperation. Instead of sending them the olive branch you have sent the naked sword. By the olive branch I mean a repeal of all the late laws, fruitless to you, and oppressive to them.

Ask their aid in a constitutional manner, and they will give it to the utmost of their ability; they never yet refused it when properly required; your journals bear the recorded acknowledgments of the zeal with which they have contributed to the general necessities of the state. What madness is it that prompts you to attempt obtaining that by force which you may more certainly procure by requisition? They may be flattered into any thing, but they are too much like yourselves to be driven. Have some indulgence for your own likeness; respect their sturdy English virtue; retract your odious exertions of authority; and remember, that the first step towards making them contribute to your wants, is to reconcile them to your government.

By the REBECCA, captain HOLDEN, just arrived in James river, from Philadelphia, we have received the following ADVICES.

BOSTON, JUNE 23.

Last Tuesday evening the committee of correspondence received the following subscription from our sympathizing brethren of Marblehead, signed by 28 principal merchants and traders in that port. "We the subscribers, merchants, and traders, of Marblehead, do hereby offer to our oppressed but much respected brethren of Boston and other neighbouring towns thereof, during the operation of the act of parliament called the *port bill*, the free use of our stores in this town, reserving only sufficient room for our own goods and merchandize. We likewise assure them of our readiness in seeing to the lading or unlading of their goods in this town, and shall consider ourselves obliged to them for every opportunity of thus saving them expence, and shewing how much we sympathize with and respect them. We confidently depend on their patience and resolution, the known characteristics of Bostonians and their neighbours, and hope soon to see them relieved from their distress, and the liberties of America founded on a permanent basis, by an INDISSOLUBLE UNION of the colonies. MARBLEHEAD, *June* 7, 1774.

N. B. Such of us as have wharves do likewise heartily and freely give the use of them to our brethren aforesaid for landing their goods and merchandize in this place.

NEWPORT, JUNE 20.

Last Saturday arrived here the ship Black Prince, captain Daniel Gardiner, from Charlestown, South Carolina, which place he left the 9th instant, and informs, that the account of the blocking up the port of Boston arrived there two or three days before he sailed, and occasioned great confusion among the inhabitants, and that the people of that city offered to load captain Gardiner's ship with rice, for the support of the poor of Boston, but he could not take it in.

NEW YORK, JUNE 30.

By the last accounts from Scotland we are assured that no less than 2000 souls, natives of the county of Galloway, are on the point of departing for America. They are chiefly destined for this province, and will bring with them at least 20,000 guineas. This is inferred from very good authority.

A bill for the regulation of all the American colonies is to be brought into the house of commons in the present session. This intimation was received by the last vessels arrived at Marblehead from London.

A committee of gentlemen, inhabitants of this province, will in a few days be appointed to meet the representatives of the other colonies at the ensuing grand continental congress to be held on the first day of September next at a place that shall in the interim be fixed on, agreeable to the measures lately concerted by the honourable house of representatives of the Massachusetts Bay.

By accounts from Jamaica we are informed that the inhabitants of Kingston have, after 30 years attention to it, compleated an Herculean labour, and brought Hope River from the mountains to pass through the town of Kingston, which is now, to the unspeakable joy of every inhabitant, incomparably well watered, and the place rendered more healthy than at any time since it was constructed. The wild negroes, who had threatened to be very troublesome, are at length satisfied and returned to a state of order and tranquility.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the north of England *to his friend in this city.*

"As to public affairs I have not much to tell you, without I say that both courtiers and patriots act, in general, from contemptible motives; that is, private interest. Corruption and bribery on the one side, with dissipation and want on the other, will make slaves of us all. Yours is the country where liberty seems to be the best understood, or, at least, the most valued. Surely by the present act they do not mean to send offenders home to be tried; such a stroke at your liberty, I apprehend, would rouze the whole continent, and, indeed, with reason might they take the alarm, at so unjust a procedure. But justice and equity seem to be quite banished and exploded from the present system of politics in England, as well as in the other parts of Europe. Such conduct one may reasonably conclude, will terminate in confusion, and then woe be to the *heads* of those whose evil machinations have brought on the day of trouble."

We hear his honour the governor has ordered writs to be issued, summoning the general assembly of this province to meet on Monday the 18th of July on Indian affairs.

Extract of a letter from Cave Cumberland, *dated* June 21.

"I have had no accounts of my brother since he left Fort Pitt, nor is there any news or word of any of the traders of the Shawanese towns. What is come of them God only knows, but all accounts from that quarter are very bad. We have received accounts this day, by express, that one captain M'Clure, a Virginian, is killed, and another man mortally wounded, by a party of Indians, which was out near Redstone. All the poor people who were settled over the Alleghany mountains are either moved off or gathered in large numbers, and making places of defence, to secure themselves. All those misfortunes, and the lives and property of the unhappy people who are among them, are owing to the barbarous murder (no other name can I give it) committed by one Cresap and Backhouse, with their men, on a few Indians who refused or lived near the mouth of Yellow Creek."

On Sunday morning last was preached, in the baptist church in this city, by the reverend WILLIAM ROGERS, a sermon suitable to the situation of affairs, from 2 Samuel 24. 14. *Let us now fall into the hand of the Lord, for his mercies are great; and let us not fall into the hands of man.*

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 14.

LAST Sunday morning his excellency our governor left this city in order to take a view of the situation of the frontiers of this colony. As it is his lordship intends to settle matters amicably with the Indians, if possible, and purposes to have conferences with the different nations, to find out the cause of the late disturbances.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, the freeholders met their late speaker, attended by many respectable inhabitants, at the courthouse in this city, to elect him again into that important office, when he was immediately unanimously chosen. After the necessary forms were over, the freeholders, in order to shew their disapprobation of a practice which has too long prevailed of the electors receiving entertainments from those who represent them, and at the same time from a tender regard for their speaker, claimed by his many essential services towards this country, conducted him to the Raleigh, where almost every inhabitant had met, a general invitation having been given by the generous electors, whose conduct throughout on the occasion will be long remembered as a laudable and meritorious precedent, and highly worthy of every county in this colony to adopt. Notwithstanding the festivity, and the pleasing, social intercourse, which here prevailed, harmony, decency, and decorum, were strictly maintained. After partaking of a most splendid dinner, and the afternoon entirely spent, they reconducted the speaker to his own house, where they gave three cheers, and then departed, wishing him long to live to enjoy those honours which have been so justly conferred upon him by his countrymen.

On Wednesday the 13th instant came on the election of burgesses to represent the county of Prince George in the ensuing general assembly, when the people, sensible that their late representatives had discharged their duty to their country, in opposing those baneful, ministerial measures, which have been lately taken to enslave this continent, and highly applauding those sentiments of union among the colonies which occasioned the dissolution of the last assembly, unanimously agreed to re-elect RICHARD BLAND and PETER POYTHRESS, esquires, who were returned without a poll being taken.

We hear that major CHAMPION TRAVIS, and colonel PHILIP JOHNSON, have very kindly offered store rooms for the reception of commodities for the use of the people of Boston.

Last Tuesday the election of members for New Kent county was determined, and the old representatives returned, colonel BURWELL BASSETT, and Mr. BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE.

DUDLEY DIGGES and THOMAS NELSON, junior, esquires, are returned representatives for York county.

We have received several pieces this week, but cannot possibly attend to them at present. Next week they will probably appear. The Stafford resolves are come to hand, as also those of some other counties, which will have proper places in our succeeding paper.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

This day the election of members for James City came on, when ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, esquire, and Mr. WILLIAM NORWELL, were chosen to represent that county in the ensuing assembly.

This afternoon the northern post arrived in this city, but has brought little more than what we received by captain Holden. From Boston we have intelligence as late as the 27th ult. but nothing material has occurred since our last.

Writs are issued by order of his excellency governor Penn, to call a meeting of the Pennsylvania assembly on the 18th of July. The situation of affairs on the Ohio between that province and Virginia render it necessary to convene the house of representatives as early as possible.

We are favoured with papers from London as late as May 9; but cannot possibly attend to all the little paragraphs contained in them, as the American transactions, which more immediately concern us, take up the main part of our paper. From the Daily Advertiser, of May 7, is extracted the following article: "At four o'clock the order of the day for the third reading of the bill for the impartial administration of justice in Massachusetts Bay in New England being called for, the bill was read a third time, and several amendments made, and a clause added; and a motion being made that the bill do pass, a short and warm debate ensued; and the question being put, the house divided. Ayes 127; noes 24."

At a meeting of the freeholders of James City *county, on the first of this instant, at the house of Mr.* Isham Allen, *in order to consult with their late representatives what measures were most necessary to guard off the impending evils which seem to threaten all* BRITISH AMERICA, *those matters being calmly and maturely entered into, they then proceeded to return their late representatives the most cordial and sincere thanks for their late services in the general assembly; and further agreed, with the utmost chearfulness, to provide an entertainment for* ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, *esquire* (Lewis Burwell, *esquire, having declined standing as a candidate for the said county) their late representative, on the day of the approaching election, which he was pleased to accept; as they were firmly of opinion that those gentlemen, who acted for the service and in defence of their country, ought not to be at any expence.*

We are favoured by a correspondent with the following RESOLVES, *which are similar to those entered into by the freeholders and freemen of* James City *county.*

Resolved, that we will not import any article whatever from Great Britain.

Resolved, that we will stop all our exports to Great Britain after such a day as shall be appointed by the general meeting on the first of August next.

Resolved, that a subscription paper be handed about among the people of James City *to raise money, corn, wheat, or any other commodity which may be most agreeable to the subscriber,* FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON.

Resolved, that in order to testify our gratitude to our late worthy representatives, and our entire approbation of their conduct in the late general assembly, it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that they be thanked for their former services, and that ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, *esquire, be pleased to accept of a treat from the freeholders of the county on the day appointed for the election of burgesses.*

At a meeting of the FREEHOLDERS, MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, and other INHABITANTS of the county and borough of NORFOLK, held at the courthouse on Wednesday the 6th of July, 1774,

THOMAS NEWTON, junr. moderator,

RESOLVED, *that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of* BOSTON *is now suffering in the common cause of America, and that every colony on the continent is in duty bound to unite in the most effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston, which we deem a most tyrannic exercise of unlawful power.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the acts for altering the constitution of Massachusetts Bay, and for the suppression of riots and tumults, *are most violent and dangerous infractions of the solemn chartered rights of these colonies, utterly destructive of trials by the vicinage, and a very melancholy proof of the despotic spirit of the times.*

Resolved, that our late BURGESSES *be hereby instructed to use their utmost endeavours, at the ensuing convention at Williamsburg, to procure a general association against all importations and exportations (medicines excepted) to and from Great Britain, as the most effectual means to ensure redress, and that the said association against importation may take place in as short a time as possible after the opening of the said convention; also that the association against exportation may take place at so long a day as may give time for the discharge of British debts, leaving it to the discretion of the convention to fix the day.*

Resolved, that our late BURGESSES *be hereby instructed to procure a like association against every such town, county, or province, on this continent, as may decline or refuse to adopt similar measures with the majority of the colonies within one month after the opening of the intended congress of deputies from the several governments on the continent.*

Resolved, that our late BURGESSES *be hereby instructed to use their utmost endeavours that the deputies to be sent from this colony to the intended congress be particularly instructed by the convention, that if necessary the whole sum exacted by the Boston port bill may be parcelled out into different quotas, to be raised by the public spirited, charitable, and humane, in the several colonies, according to the respective abilities and circumstances thereof; and that such monies be paid by the several colonies into such hands as the people of Boston may direct.*

Resolved, that our late BURGESSES *be hereby instructed to use their utmost endeavours that subscriptions be opened in the several counties of this colony for the relief of the starving distressed poor in the blockaded town of Boston.*

Resolved, that our late BURGESSES *be hereby instructed to recommend* ANNAPOLIS *to the convention as a proper place to be proposed to the other colonies for the holding of the congress, which we earnestly desire may be as soon as possible after the first day of August.*

Resolved, that our late BURGESSES *be hereby instructed to use their endeavours that the convention may particularly recommend it to the several counties that large committees of respectable men, fixed and settled inhabitants of their respective counties, be appointed to guard against and take every lawful step to prevent any breach of such agreements or association as may be adopted.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this MEETING, *that the measures determined on at the approaching convention ought to be observed by the whole colony as acts of a most solemn nature, and that it is the declared intention of this* MEETING *faithfully to adopt such association as may then be agreed on.*

Resolved, that the above resolutions be printed for the inspection of all the freeholders of the county. WILLIAM DAVIES, *clerk.*

At a meeting of the FREEHOLDERS and other INHABITANTS of the county of CULPEPER, assembled, on due notice, at the courthouse of the said county, on Thursday the 7th of July, 1774, to consider of the most effectual method to preserve the rights and liberties of America,

HENRY PENDLETON, esquire, MODERATOR,

RESOLVED *that we will, whenever we are called upon for that purpose, maintain and defend his majesty's right and title to the crown of Great Britain, and all other his dominions thereunto belonging, to whose royal person and government we profess all due obedience and fidelity.*

Resolved, that the right to impose taxes or duties, to be paid by the inhabitants of this colony for any purpose whatsoever, is peculiar and essential to the general assembly, in whom the legislative authority is vested.

Resolved, that every attempt to impose taxes or duties by any other authority is an arbitrary exertion of power, and an infringement of the constitutional and just rights and liberties of the colony, and that we will at all times, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, oppose any act imposing such taxes or duties, unless we are legally represented; and that the act of the British parliament imposing a duty on tea, to be paid by the inhabitants of the counties upon importation, is evidently designed to fix on the Americans those claims forged for them by a corrupt ministry.

Resolved, that the late cruel and unjust acts of parliament, to be executed by force upon our fellow colony of the Massachusetts Bay and town of Boston, is a convincing proof of the unjust and corrupt influence obtained by the British ministry in parliament, and their fixed determination to deprive the colonies of their constitutional and just rights and liberties.

Resolved, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of the American colonies.

Resolved, that an association between all the American colonies not to import from Great Britain, or buy any goods or commodities whatsoever, except negroes cloaths, salt, saltpetre, powder, lead, nails, and paper, ought to be entered into, and by no means dissolved, until the rights and liberties of the colonies are restored to them, and the tyrannical acts of parliament against Boston are repealed.

Resolved, that it is our opinion, that no friend to the rights and liberties of America ought to purchase any goods whatsoever which shall be imported from Great Britain, after a general association shall be agreed on, except as is before excepted.

Resolved, that every kind of luxury, dissipation, and extravagance, ought to be banished from amongst us.

Resolved, that the raising sheep, hemp, flax, and cotton, ought to be encouraged; likewise all kinds of manufactures, by subscriptions, or any other proper means.

Resolved, that the importing slaves and convict servants, is injurious to this colony, as it obstructs the population of it with freemen and useful manufacturers, and that we will not buy any such slave or convict servant hereafter to be imported.

Resolved, that every county in this colony ought to appoint deputies to meet upon the first day of August, in the city of Williamsburg, then and there to consult upon the most proper means for carrying these or any other resolutions which shall be judged more expedient for obtaining peace and tranquility in America into execution.

Resolved, that HENRY PENDLETON, *and* HENRY FIELD, *junior, esquires, be appointed upon the part of the freeholders and inhabitants of this county, to meet and consult with such deputies as shall be appointed by the other counties.*

Resolved, that the clerk transmit these resolves to the press, and request the printer to publish them without delay.

By order of the meeting,

JOHN JAMESON, Clerk.

*** As the MEMBERS of the late HOUSE of BURGESSES have referred the consideration of the important matters recommended to them by some of the northern colonies to the first day of August next, it is expected the members who may be chosen at the ensuing election will not fail to meet at the time appointed. There is no necessity to represent to the public what an appearance it would have to keep them longer in suspence about our determinations.

THE MODERATOR.

By his EXCELLENCY *the right honourable* JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE, *his majesty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA, *and vice admiral of the same:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY is summoned to meet on *Thursday* the 11th of next month, but I find no urgent occasion for their meeting at that time, I have therefore thought fit, by this proclamation, in his majesty's name, further to prorogue the said assembly to the first *Thursday* in *November* next.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, *this 8th day of* July, *in the 14th year of his majesty's reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

JAMES CRAIG,

AT THE GOLDEN BALL,

WILLIAMSBURG,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has just got an eminent hand in the WATCH AND CLOCK MAKING BUSINESS, who served a regular apprenticeship to the same in *Great Britain*, and will be obliged to those who favour him with their commands. He makes and repairs REPEATING, HORIZONTAL, and STOP WATCHES, in the neatest and best manner. JEWELLERY, GOLD, and SILVER WORK, as usual, made at the above shop, for READY MONEY only.

To be SOLD, *at* Hanover *courthouse, on* Thursday *the 4th of* August *next, being court day,*

FIFTEEN likely *Virginia born* SLAVES, belonging to the estate of doctor *John Walker*, deceased. Credit will be given till the 25th of *December* next, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, to

THOMAS SIMPSON, Administrator.

*** Those concerned are desired to take notice that I have fully empowered Mr. *George Lumsden* to transfer the business of the above estate. The distressed situation of the estate puts it out of my power to grant any indulgence to its debtors; and as I intend to close my administration as soon as possible, I therefore request the favour of those who have any claims against the said estate to bring them in, either to Mr. *Lumsden* or myself, properly attested, at farthest, by the 1st of *October* next.

T. S.

3

To be LET, *to the lowest bidder, pursuant to an order of the vestry of* St. Paul's *parish, at* Hanover *town, on* Friday *the 29th of* July *next,*

THE building of a large, commodious BRICK CHURCH in the lower part of the said parish, to be 80 feet long, and 35 feet wide, with a cross projecting 20 feet on each side, and 35 feet wide, according to a plan to be produced on that day. A considerable sum of money will be paid down, and the future payments made known, at the day or letting. Bond and approved security will be required of the undertaker for his faithful performance in building of the same.

BENJAMIN ANDERSON, } *Churchwardens.*
THOMAS GARLAND, }

GREEN SPRING, *July* 13, 1774.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons not to purchase FRUIT or VEGETABLES, or any thing else, from any of the negroes belonging to the estate of Mr. *William Lee*, without a note from me, or any of the overseers who act for the said estate. GRIFFIN FAUNTLEROY.

KING WILLIAM, *July* 12, 1774.

THE SALE of the deceased colonel *James Pyorla's* NEGROES that were advertised to be at *Aylett's* warehouse on the 13th instant, is, by consent of parties, deferred until the 10th of *August* next, at which time they will most certainly be sold agreeable to the former advertisement. 3 GOODRICH CRUMP.

IF one SARAH FARGUSON, who came indented from *England* about six years ago, and served her time with Mr. *Charles Lewis*, deceased, on *Rappahannock*, will apply to the printer of this paper, she will hear of something much to her advantage.

RAN from the plantation of the subscriber, near the *Great Falls* of *Potowmack*, on the *Maryland* side, in *Frederick* county, about the 27th of *June*, a very likely mulatto slave named ELIAS, near 5 feet 10 inches high, and about 20 years old; had on, when he went away, a brown broadcloth coat, a light coloured broadcloth jacket, oznabrig shirt, short breeches of the same, a new felt hat, and shoes and stockings. His head, from the crown to the forehead, is remarkably long, and is much scarred about the mould, proceeding from his having had a scald head when he was a boy. He has also a scratch on his upper lip, which may be perceived by taking a near view of it. Whoever delivers him to me shall receive a reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS, if taken 20 miles from home, and in proportion to that distance.

THOMAS OFFUTT.

3

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a well made black horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, about 16 or 17 years old, branded on the near buttock W, and has on a bell of 4s. value. Posted, and appraised to 3l. 10s.

PETER RAWLINS.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a middle sized bay mare, shod before, her hind feet white, and branded on the near buttock I. E. Posted, and appraised to 3l. 10s.

JOHN GRIGSBY.

To be SOLD, *at public sale, at* STAUNTON, *on* Tuesday *the 16th of* August *next, being* AUGUSTA *court day,*

TWO tracts of LAND, belonging to captain *Matthew Harrison*, and lying in *Hampshire*, viz. One tract of 317 acres, on the drains of *Left River*, joining *James Bryan*, and one tract of 100 acres, on the drains of said river, joining *John Price* and *Jacob Crisman*. Plots of said land may be seen on the day of sale, in the hands of *Gabriel Jones*, esquire. Credit will be given for one half the purchase money till *April* next, and for the other half till the 16th of *August*, 1775, giving bond, with approved security, to (3) GEORGE MITCHELL.

To be LET, *to the* LOWEST BIDDER, *on* Thursday *the 28th instant* (July) *at the town of* Manchester, *in* Chesterfield *county,*

THE clearing of the FALLS of JAMES RIVER from *Westham* to the mouth of *Reedy Creek*; it will be let in several divisions. Bond and security will be required for the performance in time, and agreeable to the directions then given. A considerable sum is subscribed towards carrying the work into execution. Half the money is to be paid the undertakers in *October* next, and the other half the *October* following. They will not have the trouble of collecting the money from the subscribers, as they will oblige themselves to pay the sums agreed upon at the times stipulated. THE TRUSTEES.

To be SOLD, *at the late dwelling house of Mr.* Hugh Houston, *deceased, in* Fredericksburg, *on* Thursday *the 18th of* August *next,*

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said *Houston*, consisting of HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, an assortment of SADDLERY, and sundry other articles in the harness way. Six months credit will be allowed, on bond, and approved security. At the same time and place will be rented, till the 25th of *December*, the LOTS and HOUSES of *William Houston*, deceased, and the TANYARD; all of which are in good repair. Also the slaves hire till the same time; among whom are several good BLACKSMITHS, SHOE and HARNESS-MAKERS, and a very good TANNER. Bond and security will be required; and if not punctually paid, to carry interest from the date. Those who have demands against either or both of the said *William* and *Hugh Houston*, are desired to bring in such claims properly attested, in order that they may receive payment according to dignity; and those who are indebted are desired to give bond and make payment to Mr. *Benjamin Johnston*, who is impowered to act by FANNY HOUSTON, administratrix of *Hugh*, and acting in lawful right to *William Houston*, deceased.

***

FOR SALE,

TWO thousand six hundred and seventy five ACRES of LAND in *Gloucester* county, lying in *Petsworth* parish, upon which there is a very good mill on an excellent stream of water. It will be laid off in lots for the convenience of purchasers; and as it is entailed land, application will be made to the next general assembly for an act to dock the entail. Mr. *Lewis Booker* will shew the land, and make known the terms. WILSON M. CARY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted and well accustomed TAVERN, at present occupied by the subscriber, lying in *James City* county, about 15 miles from *Williamsburg*, on the main road leading to *New Kent* courthouse and *Raskin's* ferry, with 500 acres of LAND in good order for cropping, and 6 fields under good fence. The terms of payment will be made easy by the subscriber. THOMAS DONCASTLE.

RUN away from *Annapolis*, the 11th of *June*, the following SERVANTS, viz. JOSEPH BELONG, a convict, aged about 35 years, born it the west of *England*, by trade a joiner and painter; he is a short thick fellow, wears his own dark hair, his dress is supposed to be a dark grey coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, and new shoes; the property of *George Steuart*. THOMAS KING, an indented servant man, imported in the *Chance*, captain *Campbell*, in *March* last, a bricklayer by trade, a stout well set fellow, of a swarthy complexion, about 30 years of age, born in *England*, and has been many years on board a man of war; had on and took with him a brown bearskin coat, blue cloth waistcoat and breeches, striped flannel waistcoat, black breeches, grey yarn stockings, country made shoes, and castor hat; the property of *Richard Sprigg*. THOMAS PASTON, by trade a joiner, an indented servant man, imported in the *Betsey Richmond*, captain *Nicol*, in *February* last, is a *Scotchman*, and talks much in that dialect; he is a middle sized man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has short black hair, his fore teeth are very irregular, his dress is uncertain, though it is supposed he has on and with him a suit of purple broad cloth with twist buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waistcoat, leather breeches, striped holland trousers, a pair of *English* shoes that have been soled, sundry white shirts and neckclothes, and has money with him; the property of *John Randall*. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and delivers them to their masters, or secures them in any gaol, so that they may get them again, shall receive for each man FIVE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscribers.

GEORGE STEUART,
2 RICHARD SPRIGG,
JOHN RANDALL.

STRAYED, or stolen, from the subscriber in *Dumfries*, on the night of the 18th of *April* last, two WAGGON HORSES, the one a black, 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has lost one eye, with a hanging mane and switch tail; his brand, if any, is not remembered. The other is a bay, about the same size of the black, 5 years old, branded on the shoulder D. F. and on the buttock R. G. very plain. Whoever secures said horses, so that I get them again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward; and if delivered here, TRAVELLING EXPENCES paid.

3 REGINALD GRAHAM.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Anne Arundel* county, near *Lyon's Creek*, in *Maryland*, an indented servant man named JOHN WHITE, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion and a chearful countenance, is grey eyed, has short black hair and black beard, and has lost some of his upper fore teeth; he speaks in the north country dialect, as he came from *Berwick*, professes gardening and farming, and had on, and took with him, a light mixed cloth coat and waistcoat, with yellow metal buttons, nankeen breeches, with pale yellow ferret in the knees, old thread stockings, footed with linen, and another pair of light ribbed worsted, a pair of old channel pumps, and small pinchbeck buckles, 2 pair of black knit breeches, a fine linen shirt and neckcloth, marked I. K. two muslin ones, marked I. W. with black silk, a good fashionable hat, 3 coarse shirts, 3 oznabrig ditto, and 3 pair of oznabrig trousers. It is thought he went away in company with two servants in the neighbourhood, who absconded at the same time. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

2 JOHN KILTY.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a sorrel mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, branded on the off buttock I. C. and is about 3 years old. Posted, and appraised to 7l. REUBIN SLAUGHTER.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a dark bay horse, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock U, paces and gallops well. Posted, and appraised to 13l. WILLIAM CLACK.

To Mr. BOLLING STARK.

SIR,

IN answer to your advertisement in Mrs. *Rind's* paper of the 16th instant, I can inform you that *James Young*, therein mentioned, died in *Westmoreland* county, at the house of Mr. *Edward Sanford*, near the courthouse, in *February* 1765; that Mr. *Sanford*, in the same month, administered on his estate, which amounted to no more than 7l. 19s. as appears by the inventory returned in *May* following, and consisted of little or nothing but his joiners tools. He died unmarried, and without issue. *I am, sir, your humble servant,*

WESTMORELAND, *June* 24, 1774. JAMES DAVENPORT.

NORFOLK, *June* 20, 1774.

WHEREAS the concern of *Hector Mac Alester* and company was dissolved on the first instant, the partners thereof, from a desire of bringing their affairs to a speedy conclusion, once more request all persons indebted to them to make immediate payment, either to *Robert Donald*, of *Warwick*, or the subscriber, in *Norfolk*; and as it is not in their power to extend farther the indulgence which, for a long time, has been granted to many, they hope that due regard will be paid to this application. Those who have any demands against the said concern are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted and paid. The subscriber will continue to do business in this place on his own account, and solicits the favours of his friends. 2 HECTOR MAC ALESTER.

N

LANDED from Liverpool, four BALES, marked C I. The owner may have them on paying the charges to ISAAC YOUNGHUSBAND, who has for sale a parcel of low priced Irish LINENS.

To be SOLD, on Thurſday the 1ſt of September, at Hanover courthouſe,

A TRACT of LAND in Hanover county, containing 795 acres, adjoining the lands of Mr. Trueheart and Mr. Geddes Winſton, is about 14 miles from Page's warehouſe, and about twelve from the town of Richmond. There is a large quantity of excellent pine timber upon it, the ſoil is good for wheat and Indian corn, and the whole is divided into lots of 265 acres each, for the convenience of purchaſers. Credit will be allowed until October 1775, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity; and the bonds to carry intereſt from the date, if not diſcharged when they become due.

KINGSMILL, June 22, 1774. } LEWIS BURWELL, LEWIS BURWELL, junior, SARAH CAMPBELL.

3

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letter of attorney from Colonel *George Mercer*, of *Virginia*, now in *London*, will be ſold, at public auction, about 3500 ACRES of LAND, in the county of *Loudoun*, near *Weſt*'s ordinary, about 12 miles from *Leeſburg*, 40 from *Alexandria*, and 35 from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This LAND is well known by the deſcription of the BULL RUN MOUNTAINS, and is very fertile. Alſo 6500 acres on *Shanandoah* river, in the county of *Frederick*, oppoſite to *Snicker*'s ordinary, and binding on the river about 7 miles. As this tract is part of a ſurvey, one of the firſt in that part of the colony, its quality cannot be queſtioned; it is well watered, will admit of 2 mills on land ſtreams, and others on the river. There are now in it 6 plantations, well improved for cropping, 110 ſlaves, and very large and choice ſtocks of horſes (ſome of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and ſheep, which, together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels, and 5000 buſhels) will be ſold, on the premiſes, on the 24th of *November* next, or next fair day. The *Loudoun* lands will be ſold at *Weſt*'s ordinary on the 21ſt day of the ſame month, and both tracts laid off in lots to ſuit every kind of purchaſer, who may ſee them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, living near the *Loudoun* lands, and Mr. *William Dawſon*, who reſides on the *Shanandoah* tract. Among the ſlaves are two good blackſmiths, two carpenters, and an exceeding truſty and ſkilful waggoner. The aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for ſlaughter. Purchaſers above 25 pounds will be allowed credit for 12 months, on giving bond and ſecurity to the ſubſcribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, in *Hanover* county, ſome time in *April* laſt, a black horſe colt, 2 years old laſt ſpring, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, neither cut, docked, or branded, and is rather ſlender made. I imagine he is up the country, as he was ſeen that way, in company with a black beaſt. Whoever will deliver him to me ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows.

3* AUGUSTINE LONGAN.

RUN away on the 16th inſtant *(June)* from the ſubſcriber in *Auguſta*, a negro man named BACCHUS, a thick, ſtrong, well made fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 30 years of age; took with him two white ruſſia drill coats, one turned up with blue, the other is quite new, plain made, with white figured metal buttons; alſo a pair of blue pluſh breeches, a fine cloth pompadour waiſtcoat, two or three thin or ſummer jackets, ſundry pair of white thread ſtockings, 5 or 6 white ſhirts, two of them pretty fine, neat ſhoes, ſilver buckles, a fine hat, cut and cocked in the macaroni figure, a double milled drab great coat, and ſundry other wearing apparel. He formerly belonged to Doctor *George Pitt*, in *Williamſburg*, and I imagine is gone there, under pretence of my ſending him upon buſineſs, as I have frequently heretofore done. He is cunning, artful, and ſenſible, and very capable of forging a tale to impoſe on the unwary, is well acquainted with the lower parts of the country, having conſtantly rode with me for ſome years paſt, and has been uſed to waiting from his infancy. He was ſeen a few days before he went off with a purſe of dollars, and had juſt changed a 5l. bill; moſt or all of which, I ſuppoſe, he muſt have robbed me of, which he might eaſily have done, as I truſted him much, and placed too great a confidence in his fidelity. It is probable he may endeavour to paſs as a free man, by the name of *John Chriſtian*, and endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel bound for *Great Britain*, from a knowledge he has of the late determination of *Somerſet*'s caſe. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and delivers him to me, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS.

4 GABRIEL JONES.

TAKEN up, in *Eſſex*, a middle ſized grey horſe, about four feet ſeven or eight inches high, paces and trots, is rather dull, and branded on the near buttock ·· Poſted, and appraiſed to 11l.

3 JOHN EDMONDSON, junior.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a white mare, 4 feet 7 inches high, about 10 years old, branded on the near buttock T A, is a little ſleabitten, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and is in good order. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. () RICHARD WADE.

TAKEN up, near *Naylor's Hole*, an old roan ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 7 inches high, with a large ſtar in his forehead, both hind feet white, has a lump a little below the hock of his left hind leg, which occaſions him to limp, a ſhort ſprig tail, and ſmall thin mane, but no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s.

FAUNTLEROY DYE.

TAKEN up, in the fork of *Robinſon* river, *Culpeper* county, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 9 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder I, and on the near buttock G, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and appears to be old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

() JOHN JACKSON.

NORFOLK, June 13, 1774.

THE *ſubſcribers have for* SALE MADEIRA *WINE*, BARBADOS *RUM, CANE, SPIRIT, and* MUSCOVADO *SUGAR*.

PHRIPP and BOWDOIN.

For SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the will of their teſtator, the late Honourable William Nelſon, deſire that all perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the balances, are deſired to give their bonds. This requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the legacies bequeathed by the teſtator are to be paid in ſterling money, and he has directed that his younger ſons fortunes ſhall be placed out at intereſt upon undoubted ſecurities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, THOMAS NELSON, jun. | HUGH NELSON, RO. C. NICHOLAS.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that as ſoon as the courts proceed on their docket, he propoſes to practiſe as an attorney in the county courts of York and James City, and in the court of Huſtings at Williamſburg, and to continue his practice in New Kent and Charles City courts; and as his whole time and attention will be employed in this buſineſs, he thinks he can ſafely promiſe the utmoſt diligence and punctuality in it. He propoſes to attend at his lodgings, at Mrs. Rind's, in Williamſburg, the day before the courts of York, James City, and the Huſtings, and in all public times, to receive the commands of thoſe that will employ him. At other times, his clients letters left there will be forwarded to him in New Kent by a careful hand, who will receive and pay ſuch money at Williamſburg as the conveniency of his clients requires. Titles will be examined, and conveyances drawn, with care and diſpatch, by 4* B. DANDRIDGE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the worſhipful court of Amherſt, will be expoſed to ſale, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on Monday the 4th of July next, being court day, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, a valuable tract of land in the ſaid county, whereon Joſeph Magann now lives, ſituate on the main Carolina road, about 10 miles from Lynch's ferry, whereon is a good plantation, with orchards, and all convenient and valuable houſes, well calculated for carrying on the buſineſs of ordinary keeping to advantage, alſo two valuable ſlaves, of the eſtate of the ſaid Magann, to ſatisfy a judgment lately obtained by Daniel Gaines, gentleman, againſt the ſaid Joſeph Magann, in the ſaid county court of Amherſt. 3* GABRIEL PENN.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from Mr. Edward Walker's, in Dinwiddie, on the 20th of April laſt, a ſmall bay horſe, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, ſhod before, trots and gallops, and is branded on the near buttock S, or a figure of 8; the under part of his mane, on the off ſide, is cut, by reaſon of its thickneſs, on the near ſide is a kind of a feather, beginning about half the root of the mane, and continues to the ear; he is 6 or 7 years old. Whoever conveys him to the ſaid Mr. Walker ſhall receive 5 dollars reward, and if to me, in Williamſburg, ten dollars. 3 JOSEPH CRAWLEY.

WANTED for the lighthouſe directors eight ſecond-hand ANCHORS, nearly a thouſand weight each. Any perſon having ſuch for ſale are deſired to make their terms known to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

FOR SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of land, lying on Deep Creek, in Louiſa, about 45 miles of Richmond town, and is exceeding good land, well watered by Deep Creek, and a large branch thereof, which runs through the middle of the land, and affords a large quantity of rich meadow ground. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the land, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near it. tf 1* GEORGE MERIWETHER.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in Berkley and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; it lies 7 miles on each ſide of Shenando river, the quantity on the eaſt ſide, being only a ſlip of low ground, is inconſiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful ſtreams of water running through marſhes three miles in length, ſome of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the reſt, at a very ſmall expence, might ſoon be reduced to the like ſtate. On each ſide of the ſtreams mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording ſtone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the ſtreams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the beſt French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a pair of common ſtones for grinding of Indian corn; beſides this, there is near the dwelling houſe a tub mill, and on the other ſtream there is a valuable ſaw mill. There are five ſettled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good ſtone houſe, 2 ſtories high, with 2 rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient outhouſes; on another plantation, where Michael Pike lived, there is a good ſtone houſe; and at the other plantations there are overſeers houſes, negro quarters, barns, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. The above tract ſhall be either partitioned off in lots of 1000 or 500 acres, or ſold bodily to one purchaſer. Belonging to this eſtate there are 112 negroes to be diſpoſed of, togother with all the ſtocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horſes, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewiſe all the neceſſary implements for the planter or farmer. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe are deſired to make their propoſals to me at Roſegill, on Rappahannock river, or to leave them with the overſeer, who lives at the houſe plantation, and will ſhew the land. In November I ſhall be on the premiſes, and may then be perſonally treated with. Part of this land, and ſome of the negroes, belong to my eldeſt ſon, who leaves to me the diſpoſition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

6 RALPH WORMELEY.

To be RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful ſeat of the honourable George William Fairfax, eſquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The manſion houſe is of brick, two ſtory high, with four convenient rooms and a large paſſage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a paſſage on the ſecond, and a ſervants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, ſtables, and coach houſe, adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed garden, ſtored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which theſe improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (ſurrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are ſeveral valuable fiſheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Waſhington, who lives near the premiſes, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

To be SOLD, at public auction, at Weſtmoreland courthouſe, on Tueſday the 27th day of September, being Weſtmoreland court day,

TWENTY very likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of November following, on giving bond and good ſecurity. The bonds to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually diſcharged. tdf RICHARD PARKER.

To be SOLD, purſuant to an act of aſſembly, on Monday the 1ſt of Auguſt next, being Prince William court day,

THE glebe lands of Dettingen pariſh, in the ſaid county, adjoining the lands of the preſent incumbent the reverend James Scott, ſituate on Quantico Run, about 9 miles from Dumfries, and containing about 400 acres. The ſoil is good for wheat or tobacco, and there may be got a conſiderable quantity on the ſame.

3 HENRY LEE, LEWIS RENO, } churchwardens.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of veſſels will be wanted this ſummer to bring about 6000 tons of ſtone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Rappahannock, and land the ſame on Cape Henry, for the lighthouſe. Any perſon inclinable to engage in ſuch work are deſired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton, junior, eſquires. The directors of the lighthouſe will alſo be glad to purchaſe one or two flat bottomed veſſels from 80 to 120 tons burthen.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, York county, containing about 600 acres, part of which is marſh, that may be drained with very little expence. The ſituation of this place is very convenient for a family, as it lies upon a river that abounds with oyſters and fine fiſh, particularly ſheepſheads; it is within 200 yards of a mill, and 2 miles of the church. My reaſon for ſelling it is, my having bought a tract of land more convenient to me. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in York town.

THOMAS NELSON, junior.

FOR SALE,

And to be ENTERED upon at CHRISTMAS next,

A VERY valuable tract of LAND in King William county, on Pamunkey river, adjoining the land of the late Mr. John Smith, of Hanover county, deceaſed, containing 800 acres, more or leſs, the ſoil is very rich, and exceedingly well adapted for wheat, corn, or tobacco, particularly the firſt and ſecond, being low grounds; and there is a conſiderable quantity of high grounds. It has plenty of good pine and oak timber upon it, convenient houſes, and is in good order for cropping, is about two miles from Hanover town, and very convenient to church and two mills. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhewn the land by applying to Mr. Chriſtopher Taliaferro, or Mr. William Jones, who reſides near the ſame, and the terms may be alſo known by applying to theſe gentlemen, or to the ſubſcriber.

tf THOMAS JONES.

To be SOLD, together or in parcels,

THAT fertile and well timbered tract of LAND, lying in Princeſs Anne county, known by the name of GIBBS's WOODS, whereon are ſeveral ſettlements, and whereof Jeremiah Tinker, eſquire, grandſon of the late governor Gibbs now ſtands ſeized, under the deed of gift of his mother, the daughter and heireſs of the ſaid governor Gibbs. Perſons inclining to purchaſe may be informed of the terms by applying to Mr. James Parker, merchant in Norfolk, or to Edward Foy, in Williamſburg, ho will give an undoubted title. tf

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To be SOLD, and entered upon immediately,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1300 acres, more or leſs, on Pianketank river, in Glouceſter county. It is needleſs to be particular about it as it is the ſame I adverti ſed laſt year and then gave a full account of it, ſince then I ſold it to John Attway Clarke, of Maryland, but as he refuſes to take it, neceſſity obliges me once more to offer it to the public. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me in Middleſex. I want part of the money at the meeting of the merchants, and for the remainder I will give reaſonable credit. tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.